

**CORN KNIVES.**  
DOZ. Corn Knives, of Scythe material, on hand and  
for sale by  
TODD & CRITTENDEN.  
Sept. 21.







# FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 2, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

We present to our patrons the first number of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH FOR THE CONVENTION. The first day's proceedings of the Convention will be found in another column, reported by Mr. SEXTON and his corps of assistants. We do not deem it necessary to reiterate the promises we have heretofore made in regard to the accuracy of the debates which it is proposed to give to the public, daily, in this paper. We confidently hope and believe, that we have made no promise in regard to it, that will not be fully verified. Mr. SEXTON comes recommended to the Convention as one of the ablest and most experienced reporters in the Union. His assistants were chosen by himself.

The people are deeply interested in the proceedings of the Convention now in session; and we trust that we shall be able to make quite an addition to our subscription list during the present week.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the Governor has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of R. LOAN WICKLIFFE, charged with the murder of Mr. Gray, in Bardonia, on the 10th day of August last.

The editor of the Louisville Courier complained in a paragraph which appeared in this paper a few days since, that the Governor had failed to issue his proclamation in this case, "notwithstanding he promised to do so some two weeks since." It is perhaps but just to the Governor, that the facts connected with this case, should be made public, that the reasons for the delay in issuing the proclamation may be understood.

By the 4th section of "an act to amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth, approved February, 19, 1849," (Sess. Acts, p. 246,) it is required, "that in aggravated cases of murder, and other felonies to the person of individuals, when the accused shall flee from justice, the Governor of the Commonwealth, on the petition of a majority of the Magistrates of the county where the offence was committed, or of the Circuit Judge of the county, shall be, and he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, and offer a reward for the apprehension of the accused, not exceeding five hundred dollars." In the case of Wickliffe, the fact that a murder had been committed, was communicated to the Governor by a citizen or citizens of Nelson county, with a request that a reward should be offered; but the Governor was not authorized to offer the reward upon such a representation. He lost no time in communicating that fact to his correspondent, and at the same time referred to the act quoted above. It was not until Friday last, that the petition of a majority of the Magistrates of the county of Nelson, came into the hands of the Governor. The petition bears date the 10th of Sept., and may have been in the Executive Office some days, but in the examination of the large number of communications to the Governor, that had accumulated during his absence, it was not observed until Friday last.

We ask the particular attention of Justices and others, to the requirements of the section of the act of 1849, above quoted. In almost every instance during the present administration, in which the Governor has been required to issue his proclamation, it has been found necessary to direct attention to this act, in consequence of which, delays have been occasioned, that would otherwise have been avoided.

A writer in the Nashville Christian Advocate, who signs himself "Young Man of the Woods," criticizes in harsh and rather unchristian terms, the conduct of many of the candidates and electors of the counties of Harlin, Hart, Barton, Green, &c., for alleged violations of the laws of the State, by treating to liquor on election occasions, and by the use of other means of corrupting the fountain of free suffrage. We are ready to admit that the practices in regard to which the advocate's correspondent has written, are bad enough, and we have always been willing to give whatever of influence we may possess to check these abuses, but the statements made by this correspondent, are we incline to think, are very greatly exaggerated—if indeed they may not be said to be wilful calumnies. At all events, we must be permitted to say that the correspondent manifests less of that christian spirit of forbearance, than he is willing to take as sufficient in others. Why has he sent his story to Tennessee to publish and blazon in a paper in another State, his neighbor's shame. We will not believe that his neighbors are such people as he represents them. We personally know many of the citizens of the counties named by the Advocate's correspondent, and we do not know any where, a more intelligent, worthy, respectable and order-loving people, in the State.

**FIRE.**—The residences of Thomas L. Arnold, and Mr. Jahab Wheat, of Paris, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 24th ult.

**THE BOERBON FAIR** was well attended, as we learn from the Citizen. An address was delivered by Capt. W. E. SIMMES. It is spoken of as an able and appropriate address. The premium for the best silk quilt, (a silver pitcher valued at \$100,) was awarded to Mrs. CHAPMAN COLEMAN, of Louisville.

The law authorizing the subscription of the city of Louisville to the stock of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, has been declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals.

**Governor of Oregon.**—We see it stated in the New York Tribune, that the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been tendered the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Oregon, in place of Gen. Lane, removed. Mr. Lincoln was a member of the last Congress from the State of Illinois, and is an able man.

It is also stated that Gen. EDWARD HAMILTON, of Ohio, has been appointed Secretary of Oregon. He is a member of the bar, was formerly editor of the Portsmouth Tribune, and is a gentleman of character and standing. So says the Cincinnati Atlas.

We learn from the Elizabethtown Register that the citizens of Westport and vicinity intend making another effort to establish a new county out of parts of Hardin, Meade, Bullitt and Jefferson, at the next session of the Legis-

There was delivered to us the other day, by the Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Louisiana, an order for a number of copies of our Daily Commonwealth during the session of the Convention, to be furnished, one copy to each of the students of the Law College who has entered or may enter himself for its approaching session. The object we understand, is to afford to the students engaged in the study of our great system of American Governments the opportunity of witnessing the taking down and refunding of a State Government and of observing the work of the builders from day to day, through all its stages, until the final completion of the edifice, and it seems to us that nothing can be more advantageous.

It is true, we can generally comprehend a work and judge of its fitness and learn how to accomplish with it the purpose of its contrivance after it has been completed; and it is often said by the mechanic "None but the architect or workman ought to be allowed to examine a half finished job;" but the American people, in the constructing and reforming their political edifices and machinery, are their own architects, and these Conventions and Delegates are but their operatives working out the plan formed by the public mind, and to be found in the collected or collectable sentiments of the people; consequently the discussions in the Convention can consist of nothing but statements and arguments, whereby to ascertain and settle the plan of the new work or improvements, with the particulars thereof required of the Convention by their sovereign constituents.

Nothing then can better enable us to understand the Government than to witness the discussions of the purposes of every article, section, clause and word which shall be found in the document when promulgated, or which may have been offered but excluded from it.

It seems to us, that if our Colleges of learning are designed to be effectual in the instruction of the succeeding generations in the principles and operations of our Governments, the advanced classes at least of all such institutions, whether Colleges, Academies, or Seminaries, especially in Kentucky, ought to be allowed to witness these discussions, by having the daily reports of the Debates and Proceedings of the Convention furnished them. If we were allowed to make a suggestion to learned Professors and Instructors, we would propose that recitations and Lectures on Constitutional Law shall constitute one of the exercises of every class able to read the English language for and during the sitting of the Convention, and that the present Constitution and the reports of the proceedings and debates of the Convention should be the text books. The Legislature at its last session directed the publication of a large number of copies of the present Constitution, which have been accordingly printed and distributed at the public expense, and they can be procured everywhere in the State without any difficulty; and we are and shall remain for some time, (but how long we cannot tell,) able to furnish our paper containing all said and acted in the Convention—with the back numbers complete from the day of its commencement.

We shall, as we have been requested, forward these papers—ordered for the Law School of New Orleans—to M. M. COHEN, Esq., one of the Administrators and acting Secretary of the University; and every student, we are desirous to state, who has entered or who may hereafter enter himself for the approaching session, may now or at any time on or before the day of the opening of the session, apply at the Law Office of Messrs. COHEN & LABATT, Exchange Place, No. 22, opposite the Post Office, and receive the paper last published, with all the back numbers from the meeting of the Convention, and will afterwards have a paper sent every day directed to himself at such Post Office as he may designate.

The session of the College will open on the 1st Monday in December, and will terminate in April, with the regular commencement or occasion of conferring the degrees in the Law and Medical Departments of the University. But any gentleman may enter himself for an approaching session of the Law School, and so matriculate in the University, at any time on application either to Mr. COHEN, its Secretary, or Judge BULLARD, the Dean of the Faculty. However, this matter, with other particulars of the plan and operations of the Institution, will be more fully understood by advertising the programme of the Department in our column of advertisements.

A London letter in the Philadelphia North American says: "The heroic Ben and the immortal Kossuth have arrived safely at Adriatic, on their way to England. They will be warmly welcomed here. They intend to settle in the United States."

A man calling himself JOHN ROBINSON, having in his possession an open letter of credit purporting to be signed by S. R. Hobbie, Assistant Post Master General, has been arrested at Evansville, Indiana. He had obtained several small sums from different Post Masters on the route, and applied to the P. M. at Evansville, who loaned him \$20, took his letter of credit and at the same time handed him over to the officers of the law. He is the same man, who travelled through Pennsylvania as Mr. Washington, practicing frauds similar to that attempted at Evansville, upon several Post Masters in that State.

**TWENTY DOLLAR COUNTERFEITS.**—The plate of a \$20 counterfeit on the State Bank of Indiana, of which our City Marshal has been some time engaged in an anxious pursuit, came into his possession on Tuesday night; an ingeniously contrived and well executed scheme which he had laid for its recovery having proved most successful. We saw the plate yesterday; the State House is represented as a vignette, the engraving generally being in every respect equal to any genuine bill.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

**Hon. THOMAS EWING.**—The Rock Island "Advertiser," denouncing as false a slanderous imputation of a Locofoco paper in Illinois, upon the Secretary of the Interior, says: "Mr. Ewing's character, from his youth up to the present time, has ever been marked with a sense of truth, virtue and morality, of which few men can boast. He has wended his way through life to his present standing, not by the influence or association with political demagogues, but by slow and sure gradations, devoting, in all his acts of public service, a warm and ardent desire to perform that only which should result in good for his country. Thus he has won the entire confidence and esteem of the Whig party, as well as a large portion of those who differ with him in political sentiment."

Hon. Abbott Lawrence declines the dinner tendered him by the merchants of Boston, the short time intervening between this and his departure on his mission to England being necessary to his private affairs.

## LAW REFORMS.

Mr. Editor: I have observed with pleasure the stand which your paper has taken in favor of wholesome reforms in the present intricate and perplexing system by which suits are prosecuted and defended in the courts. It is greatly to be hoped, for the good of the country, that your laudable efforts may be crowned with success. The people of the State, generally, I am well assured, would hail with pleasure the adoption of the proposed reforms—no rational objection, it seems to me, can be urged against their adoption. There may be a few members of the bar who will oppose them, but the great body of the legal profession will, it is believed, be willing to see the reforms take place. As a citizen, a lawyer, and a member of the Legislature, the Law Reformers advocated by you shall, in the main, receive my hearty support. Why should we venerate two musty volumes, containing some twelve or fifteen hundred pages of antiquated and abstruse, not to say absurd, forms, for prosecuting and defending suits at common law? A blind devotion to the ancient law connected with the science of "special pleading" may require it at our hands; but the enlightened spirit of reform abroad in the land will demand that all useless and technical formalities, which but obstruct and hinder the administration of justice, shall be abolished.

I do not design to enter into detail, or to use an elaborate argument to show the propriety of the proposed reforms. In this short communication a single example will be given, and this will suffice to illustrate and enforce the principle for which we contend. If you wish to sue upon an account for a less sum than fifty dollars, a warrant is issued requiring the defendant to appear and answer under the plaintiff of a plea of debt under fifty dollars due by account—the account is filed with the Justice, the parties appear on the appointed day, and the cause is heard and decided. The "pleading in this case is plain, simple and easily understood, and effects, (so far as the pleading is concerned,) all the ends of justice as well as all the most intricate and lengthy forms had been employed. If, however, the account should exceed the sum of fifty dollars, a declaration must be filed in the Circuit Court, the lawyer employed must tax his writs, sometimes to the utmost, to determine what "counts," (as they are termed,) should be inserted to insure success—whether the "indebitatus," the "quantum meruit," "quantum calcant" or "account stated," and whether, last of all, it were not better to draw a "special count" to embrace the case; and sometimes it happens that all the various counts in assumpsit are embodied in a single declaration.

I once heard a member of the profession relate an item of his experience under this head. At the commencement of his practice in the city of L., a gentleman came to his office in a great hurry and desired him to bring a suit for him immediately. When the client's cause of action was made known it was manifestly in assumpsit, and required a declaration to be drawn for the Circuit Court, but the particular "count" to insert in the declaration the young attorney was at some loss to determine. He had no time for examination into the authorities, (for the case was an urgent one) and he therefore determined to include all the "counts," when he must of necessity have the right one. It so happened however, through oversight, in the hurry of the moment, that he had omitted one count, which was made known by the opposite attorney at the trial and decided to be the only one applicable to the case. The error of the young lawyer might, as easily, perhaps, have been committed by one older in the profession, well skilled in the formalities of the law; and a blunder somewhat analogous to the instance given of this mishap under the action of assumpsit, might have occurred under any of the other intricate forms of action.

In conclusion, I can but again express the hope that the "Law Reforms" contemplated, may be adopted. No evil can result from their adoption in the opinion of the writer, but much good.

M.  
From the Louisville Courier.  
**HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.**

Mr. Editor:—It is gratifying to know that a portion of the Kentucky press has already suggested the propriety of incorporating a *homestead exemption clause* in the Constitution about to be formed for this Commonwealth; and as the time for the meeting of the constitutional convention is near at hand, it is to be hoped that the press generally throughout the State, will give expression to the prevailing sentiment on this important measure. No one, however, say his countryman, may be exempt from the reverses of fortune. He who to-day enjoys all the comforts of life within his own peaceful home, to-morrow may be dependent on the cold charities of the world for a precarious subsistence; and our heartless statute law affords no protection, nor offers him any encouragement to regain his former position. On the contrary, it treats him worse than a convicted felon, for it strips him of house and home, and thus denies him a place whereon to lay his troubled head.

To make such provision in the organic law as will secure to every man a home, and thus provide against his utter destitution, would seem to be a subject altogether worthy the serious attention of the convention shortly to assemble at Frankfort, and to which the good people of Kentucky have entrusted their dearest rights, and the highest interests of the Commonwealth.

The policy of the measure here presented, it is believed, cannot well be questioned, since it is calculated to rescue from extreme suffering and pinching want, the man, on whose prospects adverse fortune has placed its blighting influence, without at all invading the rights, subverting the interests, or doing injustice to any one else. By its humane and philanthropic purposes, this measure commends itself forcibly to the best feelings and the warmest sympathies of the human heart.

This most humane measure, so consonant with the spirit of the age and of human progress, is not now broached for the first time in the annals of American legislation. More than half a century since it was suggested and urged upon the people of this country by one of the founders of American Independence. It was presented in the strongest terms by that great advocate of Republicanism, to whom we are indebted for that glorious manifesto, THE AMERICAN BILL OF RIGHTS.

The following brief extract from the writings of Jefferson, presents the views of a master mind on this subject: CIVIL.  
"When the war is over, and our freedom won, the people must make a new declaration. They must declare the rights of man—the individual sacred above all crafts in priesthood or government; they must, at one blow, put an end to all the trickeries of English law, which, gathered up all the charnels of ages, bind the heart and will of man with a tissue of lies. They must perpetuate republican truth by making the homestead of every man a sacred thing, which no law can touch, no juggles can wrest from his wife and children. Until that is done, the revolution will have been given in vain."

## Appointments of the Preachers of the Kentucky Conference.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—T. N. Ralston, P. E.  
H. B. Bascom—Editorial Reviewer.  
Lexington—John Miller, P. V. Ferre, sup.  
Frankfort—Geo. W. Brush.  
Versailles and Nicholasville—Wm. H. Anderson.  
Jesseamine and Woodford—John B. Eryan.  
Winchester and Elmore—Wm. C. Dandy.  
North Middletown—John C. C. Thompson.  
Mt. Sterling—H. J. Perry.  
Georgetown—S. S. Deering and W. J. Snively.  
Franklin Springs—George S. Eaton.  
HARRISBURG DISTRICT.—B. T. Cronch, P. E.  
Harrisburg—Samuel L. Adams.  
Danville—E. P. Buckner.  
Perryville—J. Godley.  
Lancaster—Wm. S. Reed.  
Salvisa—Geo. S. Gatewood.  
Somerset—G. Johns.  
Crab Orchard—J. C. Miner.  
Richmond—C. Debbins and S. B. Cameron.  
Liberty Mission—A. Miner.  
SHELBYVILLE DISTRICT.—J. C. Harrison, P. E.  
Shelbyville—L. D. Huston.  
Shelby Circuit—W. R. Price and R. W. Tydings.  
Newcastle—F. W. Phillips.  
Lagrange—D. Wolburn.  
Lockport—M. Scott.  
Carrollton—James Lawrence.  
Bloomfield—Moses Levi and H. S. William.  
Taylorsville—M. Gunn.  
Orangeburg—T. E. Yammeter.  
Lawrenceburg—W. C. Atmore and T. Hall.  
Lawrence—C. O. Debbins and S. B. Cameron.  
Covington District—Wm. M. Grubb, P. E.  
Covington—Eastern Charge—Geo. W. Smiley and S. Latta, sup.  
"Soule Chapel"—to be supplied.  
Soule Chapel, Cincinnati—H. H. Kavanaugh and B. W. May, sup.  
Newport—to be supplied.  
Alexandria—S. Glassford.  
Falmouth—R. Hiner.  
Paris and Millersburg—J. S. McGee.  
Cynthiana—J. G. Bruce and R. Holding.  
Leesburg—Thos. Rankin.  
Crittenden—J. E. Kall.  
Burlington—A. F. Scruggs and J. D. Cromie.  
MAYSVILLE DISTRICT.—Wm. McD. Abbott, P. E.  
Maysville—John Cross.  
Minerva—Sam'l L. Robertson.  
Germantown—R. E. Sidebottom.  
Shannon—J. Foster and J. G. Hicks.  
Spring Creek—J. B. Hodges.  
Williamsport—G. Gibbs.  
Charleston—Wm. H. Harrison.  
GREENSBURG DISTRICT.—S. R. Vaught, P. E.  
Malden—S. P. Cummins.  
Mouth of Sandy—Samuel Black.  
Baxton—M. Lancaster.  
Somersetville—J. E. Yampelt.  
Payette—A. W. Thompson.  
Greensbrier—W. M. Portman.  
GUYANDOTTE DISTRICT.—Samuel Kelly, P. E.  
Guyandotte—O. Long and J. H. Wright.  
Wayne—G. L. Warner.  
Little Sandy—M. Sullivan.  
Paintsville—H. Rankin.  
Little Sandy—To be supplied.  
Greensburg—E. C. Thornton.  
North Liberty—J. Brilliant.  
Logan Mission—L. G. Woods.  
Coal River Mission—W. Briscoe.  
BAYANVILLE DISTRICT.—A. Badley, P. E.  
Bayanville—B. F. Galt.  
Irvin—P. Bond and H. H. Hobbs, supplied.  
Piketon—J. L. Scott.  
London and Manchester—Wm. B. Landrum, sup.  
Mt. Pleasant—M. Miles.  
Letcher Mission—J. W. B. Taylor.  
Jackson—M. C. McPheters.  
Wm. S. Ferguson transferred to Louisiana Conference. S. F. Johnson to Louisville Conference.

Next Conference meets at Cynthiana.  
KENTUCKY TOBACCO.—The Baltimore American publishes an extract from a letter from a commercial house in New Orleans to another in that city dated:  
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13, 1849.  
In reply to your favor of the 4th instant, we cheerfully give you such information about the tobacco market as we possess, and willingly give our opinion as to prices, &c. The receipts of the last season up to the first instant, were rather larger than we anticipated, and amounted to 53,335 hds, against our estimate of 49,000 to 50,000 hds. This excess was occasioned by the high state of the rivers until very late in the season, which permitted planters to send all their tobacco to market to which is to be added that much of the finer descriptions of Missouri tobacco usually bought by the manufacturers in Kentucky and Ohio were sent down to New Orleans, as they did not venture to go to St. Louis during the prevalence of the cholera in that city and other parts of the State.

The receipts during the last three years were, in 1847, 55,388 hds; in 1848, 52,882 hds; and this year, 52,335 or an average of 54,600 against 73,900 in 1846; 71,500 in 1845; and 82,400 in 1844, or an average of 75,600 hds, showing a gradual decrease in the cultivation and a deficiency in the last three years of 63,000 hds. Judging from all accounts from Kentucky and Tennessee, the crop this year will again be a short one, and much less than the last, but even if it should amount to 55,000 @ 60,000 hds, this quantity will hardly be sufficient for the wants of all the markets in this country, Europe, &c. The consumption of Kentucky tobacco is constantly increasing, and out of proportion to the cultivation of the last three years. The average quantity required annually by the Regie in France is about 5,000 hds. Spain has made a contract for 6,000 hds annually for three years, and the contractors having delivered only 3,500 hds this year, they will require 8,500 hds in the next. The Regies at Sardinia and other States of Italy require about 5,000 hds annually. Lisbon, Gibraltar, and other ports in the Mediterranean, 3 to 4,000 hds. Africa, West Indies, Mexico, &c., in hds and bales, about 2,000 hds. Great Britain, in strips and leaf, from 12 to 14,000 hds. The consumption of this country amounts to from 10 to 15,000 hds, and a total for this section of from 45 to 50,000, and therefore even a crop of 60,000 hds (more than the highest estimate of any of our friends) would leave only 7 to 12,000 hds for Holland, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, and all other markets.

The stock remaining on sale in the hands of our factors is unusually small, and, inclusive of Mason county tobacco, does not exceed 1,500 hds. Probably 2,000 hds are in the hands of speculators, which are kept entirely out of the market, and will not be sold unless at a considerable advance on our present quotations, which are as follows: Refused, very inferior to fine, 31¢ to 5¢; common admitted, 43¢ to 54¢; fair 53¢ to 64¢; fine 61¢ to 7¢; selections 7 to 8¢; Mason county, refused 44¢ to 54¢; admitted according to quality, from 54¢ to 11¢, and at these rates there is a fair demand, but it is very difficult to make suitable selections from our poorly assorted stock.

It is more than probable that our present prices will not only be fully supported, but will make more than a high price in a few months from now, and during all next year.

We are gratified to learn from O. G. CATES, Esq., President of the Board of Internal Improvement, that the dam at Lock No. 1, has been repaired, and that there is now plenty of water in the canal.

## The Post Office in Woodford county, known as Clifton, is discontinued.

A new Post Office has been established in Shelby county, to be known as "Consolation." R. W. Hawkins, P. M.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, Sept. 25.

CAUSES DECIDED.  
Talbot v Dent, judgment, Jefferson; affirmed. Deereing the Railroad tax to be constitutional. The matter of Kelly's will, judgment, Jefferson; the decision rejecting the will affirmed.

Dunn v Johnston, decree, Louisville; affirmed. Fitzhugh v Taylor, decree, Louisville; reversed. Scarborough v Mathews, decree, Daviess; reversed on the cross errors.

Rearrington v McClarty, decree, Breckinridge; reversed. Morer v Turpin, decree, Breckinridge; affirmed. Mosley v Mosley, decree, Ohio; affirmed. Gregory v Bullock, decree, Woodford; affirmed.

ORDERS.  
Burnett v Foot, judgment, Ohio; Carrington v Booker, judgment, Oldham; Dunn v Keas, judgment, Carroll; were argued.

WEDNESDAY, September 26.  
Burnett v Foot, judgment, Ohio; affirmed. Collins v Barnes, decree, Meade; affirmed. Goodrich v Fitch, decree, Meade; reversed. Barr v Helm, decree, Breckinridge; reversed. Walton v Walton, decree, Mason; reversed. Triplett v McCormack, decree, Mason; reversed. Dunn v Keas, judgment, Carroll; reversed.

ORDERS.  
Phelps v Shipp, decree, Christian; Buckner v Campbell, &c., decree, Christian; West v Allen, &c., decree, Christian; Ducker v Reburn, decree, Christian; Ford v Lewis, decree, Christian; were argued.

THURSDAY, September 27.  
Collins v America, judgment, Greenup; reversed. Carrington v Booker, judgment, Oldham; West v Allen, &c., decree, Christian; reversed. Ducker v Reburn, decree, Christian; reversed.

ORDERS.  
Dunkinson v Roberts, decree, Christian; Robinson v Burrell, decree, Christian; Halsel v Howard, decree, Todd; Ford v Gornell, decree, Todd; Cross v Petne, decree, Todd; were argued.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28.  
CAUSES DECIDED.  
Ramsey's heirs v Trent, judgment, General Court; writ of error dismissed.

CAUSES DECIDED.  
Port v Gornell, &c., decree, Todd; affirmed. Cross v Petne, decree, Todd; reversed. Robinson v Burrell, decree, Christian; reversed. Buckner v Campbell, decree, Christian; reversed.

ORDERS.  
Russell v Petne, decree, Todd; Moore v Duncan, decree, Logan; Hendrick v Hendrick, decree, Warren; were argued.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29.  
CAUSES DECIDED.  
Wilson v Walker, judgment, Harlan; affirmed. Haggin v Peck, decree, Montgomery; affirmed. Burks v Osburn, judgment, Washington; reversed.

ORDERS.  
Trabue v Tyler, decree, Barton; Ford v Pedigo, decree, Barton; Brentan v Waller, judgment, Union; were argued.

MONDAY, Oct. 1.  
CAUSES DECIDED.  
Hendrick v Hendrick, decree, Warren; affirmed. Moore v Duncan, &c., decree, Logan; reversed. Ford v Petne, decree, Barton; reversed. Harris v Olmstead, &c., decree, Floyd; reversed.

DEATHS.  
HENRY CLAY HARLAN, died at the residence of his father, in this place, on the morning of the 29th ult., after a protracted illness of several weeks. In announcing the decease of this youth who had scarcely passed his nineteenth year, we feel that we add to the catalogue of death, a name around which the fondest parental and fraternal love had concentrated, and for whom high and proud and well founded hopes of distinguished eminence in the history of our country were entertained. He had given every evidence that he would reach the lofty goals of human ambition, and that he would deserve every honor that he might achieve. In his brief life he had manifested those virtues that make the men who leave a mark on the generation in which they are called to act. Having a mind naturally strong and discriminating, he improved it by diligent study on a majority of reflection unusual to one of his years. Unswayed by those allurements that draw so many of our youth from the severe discipline that is ordained by nature as the preparation for usefulness, he had set a high mark for himself and never suffered himself to lose sight of it. While others looked upon youth as the season of pleasure and plunged into its intoxicating excitements, he was the close student of the thoughts and deeds of the great men who had gone before him, and nourished the hope that his too might be numbered among the immortal names that were not born to die. Nor did he in the midst of these ennobling pursuits, forget what was due to the passing hour, for he cultivated all the social virtues as became a christian man. He was companionable in his intercourse with those of his own age—justly affected by the objects that pertained to his season of life, and desirous to merit the esteem of those who were to be his companions and competitors in the race that was before them. Descended from one of the pioneer families of Kentucky, and being of the same blood with an ancestor who had fallen at the memorable battle of the Blue Licks, it could not be otherwise than that his youthful breast should feel the patriotic glow that aroused the youth of the country during the late war. He was too young (although ardently desiring to do so), to go with the first volunteers, but when McKee and Clay and Vaughan and scores of other Kentuckians had fallen, and the President asked for more troops, he came forward, a headless boy, and raised, by his own energy, a volunteer company of which he was chosen the captain, and tendered it to the Government; but more troops being offered than would fill the requisition of the War Department, and the Governor not wishing to decide the question of priority, the captains were required to cast lots. In this our young friend had the mortification to be unsuccessful. But for this, he would have gone to Mexico in 1847, in command of a company of twelve months' volunteers, when a few months over seventeen years old. Peace soon following, he turned the undivided and concentrated vigor of his mind to civil pursuits. A change occurring in the administration of State Government, he was invited to fill the office of Assistant Secretary in the administration of Governor Crittenden, the duties of which he discharged with great promptness and ability up to the time when he was attacked by the malady that has terminated so fatally. He was at every interval of leisure from his official employment sedulously preparing himself for the profession of the law, and would have soon been qualified for the practice. These things are alluded to as a slight tribute to his memory in those matters that connected him with the world, but he overcame them all by having years ago professed his faith in the Savior of mankind, and being enrolled among his professed followers. That was to him a joy unspeakable as it is now a consolation beyond price to those whose tears are falling fast upon his new made grave.

Kentucky has mourned the death of Menifee and Tompkins—youth men who had risen on the horizon, casting forward rays that gave assurance of unrivalled splendor when they reached their noontide beam—she now may mourn the extinction of a light not yet above the verge of a kindred quality with that of her great departed.

## NEW GOODS! A Splendid Assortment!

J. B. LAMPTON, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

JS now receiving his first importation of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. His stock is large, and when completed, will be the most extensive he ever brought to this market. His stock comprises nearly every article used for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, and he is determined to sell on as good terms as any other house in the city.  
GIVE HIM A CALL and examine his stock and prices. He will take pleasure in showing his goods. He has on hand a splendid assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. Also, a good assortment of China, Glass and Queensware. Very low!

October 2, 1849.

## Fancy and Variety Store!!

MRS. KRESS, Mansion House, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

JS now receiving a general assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting, in part, of Pearl, Straw and French Lace Bonnets, a general assortment of Ribbons, fine French and common Flowers, Veils, &c., &c. Bonnets of all descriptions made to order in the most fashionable style.

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS. Shawls, Scarfs, Dress Handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Kid and Picotte Gloves, Head Dresses, Tucks and Side Combs, &c. VARIETY GOODS, consisting, in part, of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Toilet, Pocket and Fine Combs; Silk and Buckram Purses; Steel, Gilt and Silver Beads, Rings and Tassels for purses; Cloth, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Buttons; Hooks and Eyes; Sewing Silks; Silk for Purses; Cotton Cord; Pins, Needles, &c., &c., with many other articles in the Variety Line.

Mrs. KRESS respectfully solicits patronage. She will receive the latest fashions for making bonnets, every month during the season.  
October 2, 1849.

## Hats, Caps, Muffs and Fancy Furs.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

P. S. BARBER, & CO., 455, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

KEEP constantly on hand the largest assortment of the above goods that can be found in the West, and are constantly manufacturing and importing HATS and Caps, and the most fashionable. We propose to supply Merchants and Dealers on as good terms as any Eastern house, and to furnish better goods, and at lower prices, than any other house. Our stock being fresh, we invite persons visiting Louisville to call and examine it.

P. S. BARBER, & CO., Maison des Modes, 455, Main Street.

October 2, 1849.

## JOHN P. HAGGIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL Practice Law in Mercer and adjoining counties. Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849—865-ly

## WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS.

AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

MANUFACTURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Far-ners' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 51, Third street, near Bank to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, October 2, 1849.

## UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Monday of December next, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by four professors.

Those by Professor HENRY A. BULLARD will embrace:  
I. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest times.  
II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.  
IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

Those by Professor THEODORE H. McCALEB, will treat of:  
I. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collision, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maritime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

II. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Blockade, and the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

III. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the District Courts, and the Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of Admiralty.

The Lectures by Professor RANDELL HEAT will treat of:  
I. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; or Principal and Agent; or Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreight, General Ship, of Freight, Jetison, and Average, Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guarantees, Liens,



